

## Appendix

1. (Amended) A method for isolating DNA from a biological sample comprising the following sequential steps:
  - (a) separating the biological material comprising DNA from the remainder of the biological sample;
  - (b) contacting the separated biological material comprising DNA of step (a) with a hypertonic, high salt reagent so as to form a suspension of said biological material containing DNA;
  - (c) contacting the suspension of step (b) with a lysis reagent to form a lysate comprising DNA and non-DNA biological components released from the biological material; and
  - (d) [physically] separating the DNA from the non-DNA biological components in the lysate of step (c) to yield isolated DNA.
2. (Amended) A method for isolating DNA from a biological sample comprising biological material comprising DNA comprising the following sequential steps:
  - (a) contacting the biological material comprising DNA with a hypertonic, high salt reagent so as to form a suspension of the biological material comprising DNA;
  - (b) contacting the suspension of step (b) with a lysis reagent to form a lysate comprising DNA and non-DNA biological components released from the biological material; and
  - (c) [physically] separating the DNA from the non-DNA biological components in the lysate of step (c) to yield isolated DNA.
4. (Amended) The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the biological sample [is] comprises a virus.
45. (Amended) A method for isolating DNA from a [whole blood sample] biological sample comprising red blood cells and white blood cells comprising the following sequential steps:
  - (a) contacting the biological sample with a red blood lysis reagent to lyse the red blood cells;
  - (b) separating the white blood cells from the lysed red blood cells;

- (c) contacting the white blood cells with a hypertonic, high-salt reagent to suspend the white blood cells in a solution of said hypertonic, high-salt reagent;
- (d) subsequently contacting the white blood cells of step (c) with a lysis reagent to form a lysate containing DNA and non-DNA cellular material; and
- (e) [physically] separating the DNA from non-DNA cellular material of the lysate to yield isolated DNA.

8. (Amended) The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the hypertonic, high-salt reagent is Puregene® Protein Precipitation Solution (Gentra Systems, Inc., Minneapolis, MN).

24. (Amended) A method for isolating DNA from a biological sample comprising cells comprising the following sequential steps:

- (a) separating the cells comprising DNA from the remainder of the biological sample;
- (b) contacting the separated cells comprising DNA of step (a) with a hypertonic, high salt reagent so as to form a suspension of said biological cells;
- (c) contacting the suspension of step (b) with a lysis reagent to form a lysate comprising DNA and non-DNA biological components of the biological material; and
- (d) [physically] separating the DNA from the non-DNA biological components of the lysate of step (c) to yield isolated DNA.